

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 28th AUGUST, 1869.

日一廿月七年巳己治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: F. ALLEN, 11, Old Bailey Lane.
SINGAPORE: GORDON & GORDON, 121, Robinson Road.
HONGKONG: GORDON & GORDON, 121, Robinson Road.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and AMERICAN PORTS generally: WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.
CHINA: SUTTON, DUNN & CO., Amoy, Canton, &c., &c.
SHANGHAI: BIRNBECK & CO., Shanghai.
MADAGASCAR: C. KAPUR & CO., Madag.

New Advertisements.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

Committee.
The Hon. J. B. TAYLOR, Chairman.
R. F. HAWKE, Esq.
W. H. FOSTER, Esq.
T. G. LINGARD, Esq.
J. M. JONES, Esq.
W. L. WOOLLY, Esq.
WILLIAM LEGGE, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF THE 16th ANNUAL MEETING, 1869.

New Advertisements.

"And forgive our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us."

DIVINE SERVICE for the eternal repose of the soul of JAMES C. MACHERR, late Paymaster of H. M. S. "Ceresus," will be performed at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 1/2. All friends of the deceased, and those who have any cause of complaint against him, are requested to attend.

J. DE SOUZA.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
FRESH Californian HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 21, 1869.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES of every hue can be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten are authorized to effect the annual premium on Insurances effected for any term not exceeding TEN DAYS.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 11, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on
THURSDAY,
the 16th September, at 4 p.m.,—
(The property of the late Mr. Margesson).
The Bay Arab Horse ESCA.
The Brown Arab Horse CHARLEY.
(Both quiet to ride or drive, and have carried a load.)
Hood and fitted with Pole and shafts, either for one horse or a pair.
A Set of Silver Plated Single HARNESS.
A Set of Silver Plated Double HARNESS (almost new).
A Gentleman's SADDLE AND TWO BRIDLES.
BITS, CLOTHING, Driving and Riding WHIPS, etc., etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

Shipping.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GANGES," will leave for the above places, at daylight on SUNDAY, the 30th inst.
W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "AZOF," will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.
The steamship "DOUGLAS" Captain Toppin, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co. Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

STEAMER DIOMED FOR LONDON.
Positive engagements to the extent of 400 Tons of Cargo, 300 Tons of which may consist of Drugs, can be made in the above steamer on or before the 30th inst., after which date applications can only be noted pending the arrival of the steamer from Shanghai.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, August 24, 1869.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. AMERICA, FOR YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.
This steamer will be despatched for the above Ports on Sept. 18.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Underwriter, T. A. HARRIS, Agent.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The American ship, "EMMA," 3/4 11 at 11 a.m. will have despatch from Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight at \$1.17.6 per ton of 40 feet.
For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, August 21, 1869.

FOR SINGAPORE.
The First-class French brig "EMMA," Capt. Elze, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to FREDERICK DEGENAER. Hongkong, May 25, 1869.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish brig "RODRIGO," Capt. Perez, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight and Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A. 1 American Clipper-ship "DOCTOR PETERMAN," Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A. 1 American-built barque "ENRIQUE," Captain O'Connor, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and has room for a limited amount of Freight, for which apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The North German Barque "DOCTOR PETERMAN," Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship "WORTH STAR," will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, July 13, 1869.

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT).
The North German ship "ALBERT," Captain Schmidt, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa and Macao for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

Arrivals.

Aug. 27, Ta-pang-wo, from Canton.
Aug. 27, Martha, N. German barque, from Whampoa.
Aug. 27, Hirtha, N. Germ. barque, 753, Schiller, Singapore, Aug. 15, Timber and Rattan.—BOERJAY, HUBNER & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 28, Canton, for Canton.
28, Urania, for Saigon.
28, Ek, for Manila.

Shipping Reports.

The North German barque Hirtha, Capt. Schiller, from Singapore, reports fine weather and light southerly winds until 26th inst., when strong gales from E. & S.E. and heavy sea, which lasted for 12 hours, then moderate till arrival. On 26th inst., in lat. 13° N., long. 112° E., spoke the British barque Queensland, from Bangkok bound for this port.

Entertainments.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER PATRONAGE.

COMEDIES—COMEDIES.

PERSONATION.

ROMEO & JULIET.

QUEEN-MAB.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

THE GEM OF COMEDY.

A MORNING CALL.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 25, 1869.

New Advertisements.

IN CHANCERY.—In the Matter of the Companies' Act, 1862, and in the Matter of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Creditors of the above-named Corporation who have any claim upon or hold any notes or other securities upon which the said Corporation is liable, and have not already sent in or moved their claims, are required, on or before the 1st day of November, 1869, to send their names, addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Mr. William Turquand, the official liquidator of the said Corporation, at the Asiatic Bank, situated at No. 4, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said official liquidator are, by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor of the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from all benefit of any distribution of the assets under the winding up of the above-named Corporation. Monday, the 15th day of November, 1869, at Twelve of the clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudication of the said debts or claims, if any.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1869.

ALFRED HALL, Clerk of the said Liquidator.
Messrs. 5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.
Aug. 23 1w 31 sep. 11

FOR SHANGHAI.
The German steamer "CHINA," WINTER, Master, expected from Canton, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY NEXT, the 2nd of September, at 5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

THE LANCAIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
SHORT PERIOD RATES.
THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at the rate of 1/4 of the annual charge, viz. 1/4 per cent. for any term, not exceeding ten days.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

THE following Select and Fashionable PERFUMES, have just been opened by the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, UPPER TEN TOWN, and VOLKAMER, &c., &c.
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, August 27, 1869.

WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1869.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prize \$50.00. To be completed for by men who have never won a sculling race in China or elsewhere. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M. For Boats pulled by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison. Distance 1 mile. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$10. Time for Oars. Entrance fee \$1.00. Officers may officiate as coxswains if necessary.

THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile and a half. Prize the Chairman's Cup, value \$250. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

FOURTH RACE.—3 P.M. For Men-of-war Gun Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$10.00. Time for Oars. Entries received by R. F. Hawke, Esq., until noon on Monday, 22nd November. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

FIFTH RACE.—3.30 P.M. For Pair Oars and 2 Pair Sculling Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prize the "American Cup." Value \$50.00. Entrance fee, \$5.00.

SIXTH RACE.—4 P.M. For House Boats pulled by Chinamen. Distance 1 mile. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$15.00; 2nd, \$5.00. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

SEVENTH RACE.—4.50 P.M. For Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile. Prize, "Ladies' Purse," presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Winners of Chairman's Cup excluded. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

EIGHTH RACE.—5 P.M. For Canoes. Distance 1 mile. 1st Prize \$50.00; 2nd \$20.00; 3rd \$10.00. No fouling allowed.

SAILING RACE.—For all Open Boats, Chinese excepted. First Boat, \$25.00; second, \$10.00. Course to be specified hereafter. Entrance fee, \$2.

HARBOUR RACE.—For all Yachts. Particulars of course, &c. to be named hereafter.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1869.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M. For Men-of-war Gun Boats. Distance 1 mile. First Boat, \$20.00; 2nd, \$10.00. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Entries received by R. F. Hawke, Esq., until noon on Monday, the 22nd Nov.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance 1 mile. Prize, Entrance fee, \$5.00.

THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M. For Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile. Prize, the "Jinkee Cup." Value, \$150.00. Presented by a Subscriber. Entrance fee, \$10.00.

FOURTH RACE.—3 P.M. For all Boats manned by Europeans. Distance 1 mile. First Boat, \$20.00; 2nd, \$10.00. Time for Oars. Entries received by the Secretary until noon on Monday, 22nd Nov. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

FIFTH RACE.—3.30 P.M. For Boats pulled by Non-Commissioned Officers or Men of any Corps in Garrison. Distance 1 mile. Time for Oars. Prizes: 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$5. Winners of No. 2, First day, excluded. Entrance fee, \$1.

SIXTH RACE.—4 P.M. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance 1 mile. Prize—Entrance fee, \$10. For men who have never pulled in a winning boat at any previous regatta.

SEVENTH RACE.—4.50 P.M. Canoe Scramble. Bumping allowed. Distance of 1/2 mile. Entrance fee, \$2. 1st Prize \$30.00; 2nd \$15; 3rd \$5.00.

SAILING RACE. For Schooners and Cutters. Full particulars of Prize, Course, &c., will be duly announced.

The above programme is subject to any changes the Committee may see necessary to make. Weights, Colours, and names of each Crew for presentation prizes for Rowing must be stated on entering boats.

All entries (not otherwise specified) must be made to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 15th November, 1869. The race will commence each day at 1 P.M., and will take place on board the Flag Ship each day after the Second Race.

WILLIAM LEGGE, Hon. Sec. V. R. C.
Hongkong, August 24, 1869.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY MACDONNELL.

MR. W. P. FLOYD
BEGS to announce that he has Re-opened his PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY at the corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, where he solicits the inspection of his collection.
Life size Photographic Portraits in Water Colors or Oil.
Hongkong, August 7, 1869.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

HE Underigned, in pursuance of the instructions of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, on Monday, the 14th June, 1869, took over charge of British interests at the Ports of Tientsin and Takow, and entered on his duties as Acting Consul.
WM. M. COOPER.
British Consulate, Tientsin, June 15, 1869.

Ex "CHETAH."

DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.
Ships' LAMPS.
Waterproof STATIONERY.
RODGER'S CUTLERY.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, &c.
Plain and Dress SHIRTS.
SCARFS and TIES.
Waterproof COATS & Swimming BELTS.
CARRIAGE CANNELS.
CARPETS and RUGS.
ROSEWATER CIGARETTES.
SAFES and TABLECLOTHS.
CARRIAGE RUGS.
BILLIARD CLOTHS.
Billiard and Pool BALLS.
Writing CASES.
GINGER WINES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Crosse and Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.

And from Japan.

Handsome VASES, CENTRE DISHES, SWORDS, GONGS, and ORNAMENTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 23, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept risks in the above Company for a period of Ten Days on Merchandise stored in first class Godowns, at one eighth of one per cent.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—The above named Bankrupt having passed his last examination the hearing of the application by the said Bankrupt for his discharge, stands adjourned to Wednesday, the First day of September, 1869, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Ex "Diomed" and "Overland Mail."

MISS ROSE has received a choice assortment of Ladies' BONNETS and HATS, Tulle HATS and Bonnet SHAPES, Infants' white silk BONNETS and HOODS, Children's Sun HATS in all sizes. Satin and Tulle SASH and other RIBBONS in great variety. BELLING in all shades. Black and colored FICHUS. Blonde LACES. Muslim INSERTION and TRIMMING. French FLOWERS, OSTRICH & FANCY FEATHERS. Berlin WOOL WORK. Smoking CAPS, &c. Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES. HENDRIE'S PERUFUMERY.
WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

FOR SALE.

JULES ROBIN COGNAC, in cases.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

ILLUMINATIONS.

TRANSPARENCIES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, And other DECORATIONS, For the approaching visit of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HE Underigned is now prepared to execute orders for the above. All information in reference thereto, can be obtained from Messrs WILSON & SAWAY.
JOHN B. HOLLAND, Senior Artist &c.
Hongkong, July 5, 1869.

PROBATE OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, Deceased.

OF Hongkong and lately of Acton, deceased, having been granted to the Underigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith. Persons having Claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to the Underigned, at the Office of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY O. CALDWELL, Esquire, Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January 1870, after which date no Claims will be received or admitted.
Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.
R. E. BAKER, Executor.

TO BE LET FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

THE SHOP adjoining the Hongkong DISPENSARY; and the Gas Co.'s late Office, over the DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, August 17, 1869.

NEITHER Capt. SCHMIDT or the Underigned will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the N. G. Ship "Adler."

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents N. G. Ship "Adler."
Hongkong, July 19, 1869.

Auctions.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of Messrs P. & A. C. CANAVEZ & Co., Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 30th August, 1869, at Noon.
The whole of their Household and Office FURNITURE, comprising:—
Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room Suites, Marble Top Tables and Tea Poy, Engravings, Mirrors, Gasaliers, Glassware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, One English-made Basket Carriage, &c., &c., &c.
Desks, Tables, a large Iron Safe, etc., etc.
The Office Furniture will be sold at 12 o'clock.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 16th September, 1869, at Noon, (unless disposed of previously by Private Contract).
All those Pieces or Parcels of LAND, with 40 Chinese Houses standing thereon, situated near the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Factory, Syngoon, and registered in the Land Office, as Inland Lot 634 and 680.
Inland Lot 634, measuring North on Second Street, Syngoon, 105 feet; South on Third Street, Syngoon, 105 feet; East on a close Inland Lot, No. 635, 150 feet; West on Government Ground, 150 feet, in all 157.0 square feet. Annual Crown rent, \$138.84.
Inland Lot 680, measuring North on Second Street, Syngoon, 52 1/2 feet; South on Third Street, Syngoon, 52 1/2 feet; East on a close Inland Lot, No. 624, 150 feet; in all 7,375 square feet. Annual Crown rent, \$69.42.
The whole of the Property is now let at a monthly rental of \$100, and is covered against Fire to the extent of \$5,000, until 6th August, 1870.
Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Underigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remaining two-thirds on completion of Transfer, within Ten days of Sale. All expenses of Transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 25, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50 per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors, VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid Capital of One Hundred Dollars per Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the Corporation's Stock will fall due on the dates following, viz.:—
On 1st July, 1869, \$25
1st July, 1870, 25
1st Jan., 1872, 25
1st Jan., 1873, 25
\$100
Shareholders electing to pay the whole or any portion of the above Calls by anticipation will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such payments will be issued at the Head Office and Branches.
By Order of the Court of Directors, VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.
GEORGE J. HILLAND, Hon. J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.
A. JOOST, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, J. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, S. D. SARNOON, Esq. Esq.
AND, E. R. BENJAMIN, Esq.

Managers.
VICTOR KRESSER, Esq. Chief Manager.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq. Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS.

HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong, Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1 American-built barque "ENRIQUE," Captain O'Connor, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and has room for a limited amount of Freight, for which apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. 1 American Clipper-ship "DOCTOR PETERMAN," Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

The North German Barque "DOCTOR PETERMAN," Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The British ship "WORTH STAR," will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, July 13, 1869.

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT).

The North German ship "ALBERT," Captain Schmidt, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa and Macao for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, August 16, 1869.

LATEST SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Aug. 28, *Maumee*, U.S.S., 590, W. Cushing, Lieut. Commander, *Amoy* and *Formosa*, Aug. 26 and 27.
Aug. 28, *Jan Peter*, N. G. barque, 34, Molsen, Chefco, July 20, 3,500 piculs P and Vermicelli.—Order.

Clarkson, Chefoo, July 24, General.
ARNHOLD, KARRBERG & Co.
Aug. 23, *Elvira*, N. Germ. barque, 3.
Alday, Newchwang, July 27, 7,200 pic.
Peas.—EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Aug. 23, *Queenland*, Brit. barque, 4.
Murray, Bangkok, Aug. 13, 7,000 pic.
Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARED.
Mahela, for Soooloo.
Martha, for Tientsin.
Violet, for Yokohama.
Race horse, for Hainan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The North German barque *Elvira*, from Newchwang, reports fine weather and light winds as far Amoy, when had breeze from S. E. until arrival in Hongkong. On 21st August, in lat. 24 47' N. long. 119.10. Spoke the North German brig *Thurkula* from Foochow bound to Adelaide.

The British barque *Calden*, Captain Clarkson, from Chefoo, reports the first part of passage fine weather and strong S. W. wind until last 3 days, when hauled down from E. S. E. to S. till arrival.

The British barque *Queenland*, Captain Murray, from Bangkok, reports fine weather and light wind from S.W. until 23rd instant, when had strong gales from N. to S.W. and heavy seas, which carried away some of the sails and did other damage to ship; Captain Murray was sick all the passage from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.—**F**ri.
Hongkong,—June 21, Western Star,* The
pie, with 240 tons Coal; 26, Lass of Gal-
ler, Dixon, with 800 tons Coal; July,
Thomas Edwards, Pattie, with 260 tons
Coal. For Shanghai,—June 18, Rosteret
ey,* Crook, with 850 tons Coal; 21, Sea-
fell,* Hindu, with 625 tons Coal; 23, Wa-
mera, Cooper, with 1270 tons Coal. For
Yokohama,—June 26, Fanny, Barge, with
650 tons Coal. For Manila,—July 8,
Lydia, Larsen, with 505 tons Coal; 9,
Mariano, Pearce, with 600 tons Coal; 9.

Shanghai, Hoïanran* at 20s. Amoysee 10s.
20s. For Hongkong, Jubilee at 10s. A
Newcastle.—For Shanghai, Cœur de Lion
Benvenue at 32s. Nyassa. For Hongkong
Clymene at 22s. Roxburgh Castle at 17s 6d.
Nouvelle Poullas,* Manfred, at 21s. For
Yokohama, West Indian; New Margaret
For Manila, Westfold.
FREIGHTS.—At Newcastle.—For Shanghai,
hai, 23s.; Hongkong, 16s.; Foochow, 16s.
Manila, 17s.; Java, 16s.

CARGOES.

Memo. of Cargo per *Vanquard*, cleared
for London, Aug. 26, 1869:—
11,798 10c. boxes Scented Capers.

5,000 " Gunpowder.
254 bales Silk Refuse.
20 bales Silk Cocoons.
16 rolls Matting.
8 cases Preserves.
3 cases Silk Handkerchiefs.
10 cases Medicine.

Memo of Cargo per *Cecilia*, cleared for
Hamburgh, Aug. 26, 1869:—
2,640 cases Cassia Lignea.
625 cases Fire Crackers.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Per "UNITED SERVICE," on Monday, the 30th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For SHANGHAI.—
Per "CHINA," on Thursday next, the 2nd September, at 4.30 P.M.

UNDER DESPATCH.
 For Shanghai.—Per *United Service*, on
 Monday, the 30th inst.; at 5 p.m.
 For Shanghai.—Per *China*, on Thursday
 next, the 2nd September, at 5 p.m.

HONGKONG. 28th August, 1869.

OPIUM.—Patna, New, ... \$567½
Old, ... 545
Benares, New, ... 557½
Old, ...

Persian,	560, nom.
COTTON,--BOMBAY,	18 a 22½
CALCUTTA,	16½ a 21½
Exchange.	
Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	4½½
Credit, 6	4½

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Ra.	225½ a 226
„ Bombay, 3 days' sight, Ra.	225½ a 226
„ Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls.	75½
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B.,	7
Sycee,	3.80 a 5.30
Mexicans,
Gold Leaf,	23.60

English Sovereigns,	4.55
Australian Sovereigns,	4.55
Discount,	10
Gas Company Shares,	
H. & W. poa Dook, Old,	15 p. a. disc.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 30 % pm. ex. div.	
Do. do. New,	151 p. a. disc.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, 28th August, 1869.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. Day 83

Do.	Wet.	77
Do.	4 P.M., Dry.	84
Do.	Wet.	79
Self-registered	Maximum,	86
Do.	Min. over night,	81
BAROMETER,--	9 A.M.,	29.873
Do.	4 P.M.,	29.866

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THE BIG GUNS OF THE DARDANELLES.

Many big guns have been made during the last few years, but none of them surpass in size those which have guarded the straits of the Dardanelles for the past four centuries. Of enormous weight and calibre, capable of throwing stone cannon-balls of eleven and twelve hundred pounds, these guns have remained for ages disregarded and almost unknown. Their existence, it is true has been notified to us by travellers who ever and anon voyaged from the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, passing in close proximity to the frowning muzzles ranged in regular lines on either shore of the stradaelles, but the accounts of them

seared so rampant and extravagant scarcely to warrant belief. Indeed, unlike these engines of war to those employed by Western nations, and so much of their purpose in size our own castles, at their existence was generally believed with about as much credulity as that of the griffins who watched over the enchanted treasures in the Arabian nights. And when it is remembered that these weapons were at within one hundred and fifty years of knowledge and application of gunpowder to warlike purposes being first introduced in Europe, there is certainly sufficient reason why grave doubts should have been entertained on the subject of their

time, no cannon have been manufactured in this country capable of throwing projectiles of even half the weight of that of the granite ball used in charging the largest of these giant guns. In the year 1688, there were at the Castle of Ania, on the S. Dardanelles, twenty-one guns of this description, eleven of them being on the European shore and the remainder on the Asiatic side. Of these, one has recently been presented by the Sultan to Her Majesty, and although by no means one of the largest of the series, it is still of the most gigantic proportions. The weapon consists of two portions, almost equal in length

HIGH of the Times is afforded by
 a publication which appears in the column

which screw ones into the other; and seven-
teeth eighteen tons; its length is seven-
teen feet, and the shot employed has a
caliber of twenty inches, and weighs
one hundred and seventy pounds. The
interior is ornamented with some hand-
some scrolls, and bears inscriptions re-
lative to the manufacture and employ-
ment of the gun; and from these we learn
that it was cast in the year 1460. The
charge of powder to be employed was one
hundred and fifty pounds, and that the
velocity of firing was three degrees. This
and specimen of ancient warfare has re-
cently been forwarded to Woolwich, where
it forms part of the collection preserved in
the Museum of Artillery, and it is to the
researches of the curator, General Lefroy,
that we are indebted for a reliable history
of it and its more important Dardaneles
thrust from whom it has just been
separated. Formerly, the number of cau-
ses at the Castle of Asia was much greater
than at present; for, as Thoreau tells us
in his work; at when it was first built, in
the year 1356, there were twenty-two of the
Dardaneles in all, many of which were of
the size alone, many of which were of
such a size that a man might easily creep
up and down them. In the early part of the eighteenth
century, Bishop Pococke narrowly exam-
ined the weapons, and the information he
gives us is very interesting. He testifies to
the presence of forty-two pieces of ordnance
in all—viz., twenty-two on the north side,

thwenty on the south, all placed upon
casseroles without any carriages. Stone
cannon-balls were used for loading them,
and they were always kept charged, so as to
be ready to sink any ship which might at-
tempt to pass before being properly search-
ed.

The guns always fire ball when return-
ing salutes made to the Castle, says the
shop; and as this mode of proceeding
does much damage to the opposite cast-
le, lands across the water pay no rent.—
Wells's Magazine.

UPWARDS of £25,000 worth of gold (says

MADEIRAS *Madu*) was imported into *Mas* from Australia by the last steamer, supplies drawn by India from Australia have been increasing enormously of late. Banks find that they can get gold cheaper from the Colonies than from England.

A SENSELESS QUEEN.—The Roman Catholics in Madagascar made great efforts to obtain the sanction of the Queen's presence at the inauguration of their new chapel, and by dint of much persuasion secured her unwilling attendance. For her punishment at mass they made great preparations, and decorated their chapel lavishly. She made out. The Queen hastily made a sad exit.

ted to receive the usual homage and
"tax," or tribute money paid to the
ruler of Madagascar on the erection
of new buildings in acknowledgment of her
personal ownership of all lands and build-
ings in the country. Then she immediately
ordered to leave, and when the priests
were accepted by main force to retain her and
lead her to the throne provided for her
reception, and even threatened her with the
aid of France for thus slighting the
local religion, she continued firm, saying,
"There is nothing in the treaty that obliges

to pray with you", and, forthwith
leaving the building, she went to see the
lifting of a water-wheel which had been
built by an Englishman connected with
the London Missionary Society for pur-
poses of manufacture and agriculture.

CREW SEIZED BY NEGROES.—A letter
from Rotterdam, dated July 6, says—The
news received from the West Coast
of Africa shows the state of affairs there to
be in a very bad condition. H.M.S. de
"Seydel" had arrived at Commendag, and a
boat, with a crew of two officers (Messrs J.
van den Driessche and J. Zegers Veenendaal),
senior-officer (Mr. J. C. van Ede), and
two sailors, was ordered to land to recon-
noitre the coast, the population of which
was formerly under the government of
the king, but since the drawing of the new
meridian line under that of Holland.

soon as the crew of the boat had landed men were surprised by the negroes and the prisoners. The commander of the vessel resolved, after a conference with the Governor of the Coast of Guinea and English Governor of the Cape Coast, to make use of his military force, trusting that the natives would not murder the "blame men" if the negroes were left alone. As said, however, that one of the sailors was dead. Nothing further is known with certainty with regard to the occurrence. According to an official statement in the *Courant Cuvant* there is still hope that they will be saved.

Portfolios
REASON AND FAITH.
 Through paths of pleasant thought I ran,
 False Science sang, enchanted air;
 She told of nature and of man,
 And of the Godlike gifts he bears.
 But when I sat down by the way,
 And thought out life and thought out sin,
 The burning truth that round me lay,
 And all the weak proud self within;
 Still in my single soul there wrought
 The sense of sin, the curse of doom,
 Till slowly broke upon my thought
 An Eastern olive garden's gloom.
 Hung on my Cross 'twixt earth and heaven
 I saw the Son of man Divine;
 The bitter pain was given,
 But all the heavy guilt was mine.
 I know the scripter touched my heart,
 I saw his love and his great power;
 No useless thought, no perfect rest,
 But a full breast and broken voice.
 But when I felt my need of Thee,
 And pride's illusions passed away;
 And oh! that Thou hadst died for me,
 Is more than all the world can give.
 The world's fawn in yonder glade,
 Beside the dove's nest from harm;
 The babe that sooped its mother's aid,
 Flies to her at the least alarm.
 And thus I feel my need of Thee,
 When sin and pride would tempt me most;
 And oh! that Thou hadst died for me,
 Is more than all the world's boast.
 C. F. Alexander.

...a person asks how he is to know whether he is drawing on in the world's number, or is really awake and alive, unto God, let him first fix his mind upon some one or other of his besetting infirmities. Every one who is at all in the habit of examining himself, must be conscious of such within him. Many men have more than one of us have some one or other; and in retaining and overcoming such, self-denial is its first employment. One man is indolent and fond of amusement, another is vain, another has little control over his tongue; others are weak, and cannot resist the ridicule of thoughtless companions; others are tormented with bad passions, of which they are ashamed, yet are overcome. Now let everyone consider what this weak point is in his mind. The first trial is in those things which are easy to him, but to that one thing, or those several things, whatever they are, in which to do his duty against his nature. Never think yourself safe because you do your duty in ninety-nine points; it is the hundredth which is to be the ground of your self-denial, which must be evidence, or rather patience and realize your faith. It is in reference to this you must watch and pray; pray continually for God's grace to help you; and watch with fear, and trembling lest you fall. Other men may not know what these weak points of your character are; they may mistake them. But you may know them; you may know them by their guesses and hints, and your own observation, and the light of the Spirit of God. And oh, that you may have strength to wrestle with them and overcome them; oh, that you may have the wisdom to care little for the world's religion, or the praise you get from the world, and your agreement with what clever men, or powerful men, or many men make the standard of religion, compared with the sweet consciousness that you are obeying God in little things, as well as great, in the hundredth duty, as well as in the ninety-nine. Rev. J. H. Newman.

THE CHINA DEBATE.
 (July 13th.) Colonel Sykes rose to call attention to British relations with China in reference to the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and to move an address for copies on the subject of the renewal of the Treaty of Tientsin. He said that the British merchant in China continued to be exposed to personal outrage, to liability to be robbed of his goods, and to attempted assassination. There are strong terms, but it would be his duty to prove that they were matters of fact, not from hearsay or newspaper reports, but from the records of that House. That states of the community were in no way responsible. He contended that the duties were the main cause of the non-expansion of trade. If the duties were collected at the barriers there would be no difficulty in the matter; but as they were not collected there, but sent to Peking, the provincial authorities were obliged to levy the duties over again. Sir R. Alcock had unfortunately said that he thought the two-and-a-half per cent. was never intended to be a barrier to the trade of the interior. A despatch from Lord Clarendon showed that to be a mistaken view of the case. Again, in instructions given by him to Lord Elgin in 1877, Lord Clarendon stated that in his arrangements with the Chinese Government Lord Elgin was to induce that Government to give British subjects unrestricted access to the cities and also permission to reside in them. Effect was given to those resolutions in the 18th, 19th, and 20th articles of the Treaty of Tientsin; but the obligation imposed on the Chinese Government had never been fulfilled. The fact was the Chinese Government had no power to enforce the fulfilment of the treaties into which it had entered. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it appeared to him that English merchants had a right to expect that under any new arrangements that might be entered into they should have free access to the country secured to them. Mr. Liddell rose to second the motion, and observed that the question raised by the hon. and gallant member, involving, as it did, a large and lucrative trade, was of considerable importance. At the present moment when our relations with China, as defined by the Treaty of Tientsin, were about to undergo revision, the papers moved for could not fail to be of interest.

...as much as all Chinese correspondence was eminently sensational. A succession of papers had already been laid before that House, containing details of military occupations, and other acts of war, which were of a very interesting, although perhaps of rather an alarming nature, and it had been very satisfactory after reading them to hear our Foreign Minister in the House of Lords state, in April last, that there was not the slightest cause for anxiety upon the subject, inasmuch as our relations with China had never been on a more satisfactory footing than they were at the present moment. The language and the tone of our Foreign Minister held in condemning the transactions to which he referred deserved the approval and the support of the country, because it was clear that if we desired to continue our present peaceful relations with China we must adopt some new system of diplomacy with regard to that country. The hon. member was unintentionally correct. He rejoiced to think that a new era was about to commence in our dealings with a community with whom we carried on a gigantic trade. It was impossible that any trade could thrive under the system of interior transit duties adopted by the Chinese authorities in defiance of treaty stipulations, and it was as much in the interest of our nation as traders as of ourselves that the duties should be abolished. The hon. gentleman remarked upon the fact that the United States of America had lately concluded a special treaty with the Court of Peking for the mutual protection of American and Chinese trade, (which treaty has been rejected by China). He highly approved the principles lately laid down by Lord Clarendon for the guidance of our consuls in China, by which in future any resort to force was not to be permitted excepting in cases of extreme emergency, in which life and property were in imminent peril. (Forces never have been resorted to except under such circumstances); and our agents were instructed invariably to address remonstrances to the proper quarter—namely, the Central Government in Peking. On the other hand, Lord Clarendon stated that the observance of treaty rights and a friendly reception to British subjects resident there was to be exacted from China. Those wise precepts would, he trusted, continue to be faithfully enforced by the Foreign Office.

Sir O. Dillie said the Chinese Government had never admitted that it was responsible for outrages committed in Fuzhou in as high a degree as for those committed elsewhere; nor, indeed, was it really any more responsible for them than we were for the outrages perpetrated by the Maories in the north island of New Zealand. The Chinese had stated that they were prepared not only to revise the tariff but to provide bonded warehouses, and to issue a proclamation for the better enforcement of the transit clauses and of the right of lodging for persons passing through the country under passport, which was a very important point. In short, the Chinese were prepared to grant everything consistent with the safety of their country, and Sir Rutherford Alcock had said that everything had been granted which could be granted at the moment, and that it would be worse than a waste of time to postpone the revision of the treaty, for all was obtained that we could with justice hope to gain. Mr. Okey said that his hon. and gallant friend had suggested a policy to be followed in our treaties with the Chinese Government from which he must express his dissent. [He here entered into a long explanation regarding the status of the Government]. There had been no submission to any body residing in China who conformed to the habits of the country; but what nation would concede the claims put forward by some merchants, which no one in this country acquainted with China attempted to justify by the law and the alliance of the Treaty of Tientsin. The hon. and gallant member had referred to terms of opprobrium used by the Chinese with regard to foreigners, but he remembered reading an interesting journal by Mr. Alabaster, who had travelled hundreds of miles into the interior of China, in which he stated that, wherever he went, although never molested, he was always called "His Excellency the Devil." (Laughter.) Such terms must be expected in a nation as strange and exclusive in their customs as the Chinese. Two important points, however, had been raised with reference to the Treaty of Tientsin—internal residence and transit duties. Yielding the disputed point, that the transit duties should be 2½ per cent. ad valorem duty without other impost, he explained that the system had broken down, through an improper traffic which sprung up between the British merchants and the Chinese in the transit licences, by which the Chinese sent goods to British merchants through the country, and thereby defrauded their Government. [This assertion is entirely false. The only complaint made was after nine years on willful bad faith on the part of the Chinese]. The discovery of this matter had somewhat complicated affairs, but the whole subject of the treaty was under consideration, and the hon. member's statement that the community had been ascertained, because it was part of the policy of the Foreign Office to be guided in this matter by mercantile interests as far as possible. Officials experienced in Chinese affairs all agreed that any reform introduced into China must be gradual in its character because it was obviously necessary for the Chinese to comprehend the advantages of such appliances as the telegraph and steam before they could be induced to adopt them; and another reason for delaying the reform was that the Chinese Government was at present in a state of transition. The young Emperor would in four years time attain his majority, the same period determined the treaties with European Powers, and the wiser course would be to wait until the new order of things was established before steps were taken to secure any extension or alteration of treaty rights. In the meantime our relations were gradually improving. There had been, and there always would be, outbreaks of the character referred to, but such outbreaks did not occur in China alone; it might happen even to hon. members to be stopped or robbed before reaching their homes when they left that House. There was every desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to consult the wishes of the mercantile community in China and at home; but the Government were satisfied that the best course was to make demands gradually, and to wait for the expiration of the treaties and majority of the Emperor, when, perhaps, we might be able to give a greater development to trade. There was no objection to produce the papers asked for; in fact, they had already appeared in the *Shanghai Gazette*; but those referring to negotiations that were in progress could not be given.

The motion was withdrawn.

JOHNSON ON GRANT.
 (New York Herald, June 29.)
 The despatch from Washington which was published yesterday, giving the matured ideas and judgment of Mr. President Johnson on the character of General Grant and the prospects of his administration, is making a great sensation. It has been apparent for a long time past that Mr. Johnson had something on his mind concerning General Grant which would some day come out, and how that it was out were comforted by the thought that General Grant will survive. Mr. Johnson experiences a great relief. He has certainly spoken his mind very freely, and whatever may be said of bad temper and bad taste, there are thousands of men throughout the country who will shake their heads at the denunciations of the President as the very expression of a single thought and a single opinion, and will not understand the philosophy of a single sentence, and will not understand the philosophy of a single sentence, and will not understand the philosophy of a single sentence.

He says he knows Grant thoroughly, has studied him, and is satisfied that he is the greatest force that was ever thrust upon a people; that the little fellow has nothing in him—not a single idea—no policy and no conception of the political situation; that he does not understand the philosophy of a single sentence, and will not understand the philosophy of a single sentence, and will not understand the philosophy of a single sentence.

Now, what is the cause of this ferocious philippic from Mr. Johnson? His proposition has been Grant. First, he appointed General Grant, under the Tenure in Office law, Secretary of War, and in the place of Stanton. The object was to head off Stanton and Congress in Southern reconstruction, and to use Grant for the purpose. But when brought to the pinch, with the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension of Stanton, Grant, a law-abiding man, delivered his office back to Stanton. The correspondence between Grant and Johnson on this subject reveals two things very clearly—first, that Johnson expected Grant to back him up and to deliver Stanton; and secondly, that Grant all the time was anxious to support Congress and to head off Johnson. The quiet acquiescence of Grant in the action of the Senate reinstating Stanton made a case of hostility between Johnson and Grant, as despotic and remorseless as that between Hannibal and Rome. From that day, under Johnson's charges of treachery and falsehood, Grant, as far as possible, suspended all relations with Johnson, and more than once the General absented himself on a journey to avoid some occasion for suggesting an official or social necessity for coming into contact with the President. This state of war was continued down to General Grant's inauguration, in which Mr. Johnson took no part; and notwithstanding General Grant's motto, "Let us have peace," there is no peace yet between him and Johnson. And has not Johnson cause enough for the wrath of Hannibal? For is it not probable that Grant played into the hands of Johnson in that Stanton affair, something might have turned up that would have made Johnson the democratic candidate in 1868, with Grant nowhere?

Hence all these outpourings of the vials of wrath of Johnson against Grant go for nothing. They are but the impotent ravings of a shallow political schemer, defeated by the very instrument he had chosen to draw his chestnuts from the fire. Let them laugh who win.

PERSONALITIES.—A PROTEST.

(Times, July 17.)

The publication of the correspondence relating to the franchise between Mr. Grenville Murray and Lord Carnarvon has drawn public attention to the question of how far a writer may legitimately go in attacking the personal character of any public or quasi-public character. As there seems to be a very unwholesome tone prevalent in the mind of the public on this subject, it may be well to endeavour to get at the rights of the question. The influence of the Press is doubtless very great in social as well as in political matters. It is true that the "unwritten code" of society, of which we hear so much, is more powerful than any written one, inasmuch as it is based upon the most unprincipled caprice, and rests upon no principle of morality, or truth, or justice; it admits too of so many exceptions that it can hardly be said to have any rules, while its machinery for punishing is very unequal. The Press, on the other hand, is equally employed in the rank and file of the offender being much more considered than the rank and file of his offence. Against the sentences of this secret tribunal there is no appeal except again to itself, an appeal which must be backed by a good legacy, or by the succession to some title. No evidence is received or sifted before the judges, except that of their own senses, on which it is impossible always to rely. The Press furnishes a social court of justice, in which the accused are nearly always obtain a fair hearing, and it is very important that the code of morals which governs the writers for the Press should be based upon considerations of strict justice and truth, and the purest morality, without any regard to the influence of rank or wealth.

No one has ventured to dispute the right and duty of the Press to deal with the morality of men; but the most freedom of speech, we may almost say the widest license of abuse, is permitted to the writer when dealing with the political conduct of any man. The reckless imputation of motives; the putting forward of surmises as facts; and suspicion as evidence; the utter disregard of any delicate sense of honour, or of any tender sensitiveness to the object of the attack may be unfortunate enough to possess, are practically allowed to political writers. It may be said that this liberty is considered as a compensation for the restrictions imposed upon it in dealing with social topics. We regard it as a very

healthy sign that men are to be found now who are not afraid to speak out their minds in print, and who do not spare a abuse because it is contumacious, or cherished by those in high rank, nor an offender against the laws of morality because he happens to sit in high places.

The only power that can keep nine out of ten men or women from wrong is the power of public opinion. As long as a man can break the laws of God and man without incurring the censure or the scorn of his fellow-creatures, there will continue to do without the slightest scruple; and it is not sufficient that the censure and scorn should be implied or felt, it must be openly expressed. There is hardly any evil, however gigantic in its proportions, however generally practised, which cannot be done away with by the force of public opinion. It is needless to say that the Press is at once the organ and the director of public opinion. It appears to us that any one who undertakes to write for the Press undertakes a responsibility most grave, a duty most solemn, which cannot be lightly evaded. To tamper with evil; to coquette with vice; to speak lightly and languidly, where he ought to rebuke seriously and forcibly; to ponder to the iniquitous dissipation of society; to pass over in silence, or, worse still, to encourage habits of action, speech, or thought, which he knows in his conscience to be utterly bad, simply because they are admired by the great, the noble, and the rich; in short, to be a half-hearted defender of good, or assistant of evil, is to commit a sin against God, and an offence against man, for which he will one day have to answer with bitter remorse. This is the real reason why it is better on the whole that writers for the Press should be anonymous, because it is impossible for any man to write with sufficient vigour and boldness if he is to be perpetually confronted with the argument *ad hominem*, which the enforced signature of his name will all his scruples necessarily provoke. In attacking wrong and defending right, one's pen must not be fettered with a sense of one's own faults; we do not arrogate to ourselves the virtues that we preach, we only express our earnest desire to possess them.

If every offender against morality is to shelter himself behind this immunity from personal attack; if he is to be allowed to say, however injurious his views may be to a portion of the community, that the Press is at liberty to touch upon his private character, then we do not scruple to say that a great injury will be done to the high morality of the nation. To one in the position of the public, however honourable may be his misdeeds, some sort of society is always open; he will have no difficulty in finding persons to receive him with open arms, if he be a lord; and it is only through the public Press that he can be made to feel what disgust and contempt his conduct excites in the minds of all decent people. And when it is apparent condemnation of vice, though it is not enough to encourage servile and meanest of mankind, encourages others to abandon themselves shamelessly to profligacy, having no fear of men before their eyes. The earnest advocacy of morality, and the vigorous castigation of vice, whether public or private, on the part of the Press, undoubtedly tend to create a higher standard of both public and private morality.

A WEALTHY RUSSIAN PEASANT.

An occasional correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, writing from Moscow, says: "Several of the most talented Russian writers have from time to time made effective use of the extraordinary contrast (so marked as to strike the most casual observer) between the outward appearance and real character of a large class of their countrymen. The serf-tenement of the large towns, who number in their ranks many of the wealthiest men in Russia, still retained their old habits, even when set free by the emancipation of 1861, and lived in the days of their prosperity as simply (we might almost say as coarsely) as in the days of their servitude. We have ourselves seen, at the Troitski office-house (which is to Moscow what the Tontine is to Glasgow, and what Dolby's chop-house once was to the city), three or four grimy, unshorn scarecrows, in greasy sheepskin, to whom any stranger would have offered a plentiful without compunction, sit down to a plentiful meal of game and foreign wine, for which they paid liberally; and, on our pressing inquiries, were informed that these nondescript individuals were some of the richest merchants of Moscow. A very fit pendant to such details is furnished by the story which we now proceed to relate. "In a small village near the town of Poltava live a couple named Sidorkoff, resident for many years in the same place, and at present considerably on the wrong side of fifty. As far as can be ascertained, they have always lived in precisely the same fashion as their peasant neighbours, from whom they are in no way distinguishable. Neither husband nor wife can read or write. On a fine morning in the latter part of last month, the cashier of a Government office in Poltava was surprised by the entrance of a man and woman—no other, in fact, than our elderly friends above-mentioned—dressed in ordinary sheepskin frocks, which bulged out over the breast as if covering a large bundle. The pair came timidly up to the official's desk, and the following conversation ensued: "Peasant—Good morning, father; is it here that they change old bank notes for new ones? "Clerk—Yes, we can give you some of the new issue, if you like. How much money have you got? "Peasant—How much? Ah, my father, that is just what I cannot tell you, for I don't know myself. "Clerk (laughing)—Well, but you can make a guess, surely. Three roubles, or five, or ten? "Peasant—No, more than that. My wife and I have been counting the notes all day, and we have't got to the end yet! "Clerk—Well, let us see them.

Each of the two peasant applicants heaped upon the table an enormous pile of tattered, greasy bank notes, many of which appeared to be of considerable antiquity. The experienced eye of the cashier saw at a glance that the notes were a very large one, and called in several of his colleagues to assist him in counting it. Under the hands of these practiced reckoners, the task which had occupied the slow-witted peasant for a whole day was speedily completed, and the sum total set down at 86,000 roubles, or nearly £12,000. This unexpected discovery naturally made a great noise in the town, and of course was not long in reaching the ears of the police, who not unreasonably saw some ground for suspicion in the possession by an illiterate peasant of a sum which in many parts of Russia would be

accounted a considerable fortune. Sidorkoff was accordingly called up, and closely examined, but to very little purpose. To all interrogations on the subject of his wealth, and the way in which he had become possessed of it, he replied persistently, "My grandfather saved it, and my father saved it, and I saved it." On being asked why he had not made some use of this treasure—which, indeed, would have sufficed to gratify any wish which a Russian peasant is capable of forming—he replied, very characteristically, "What was I to do? We are peasants, and live like peasants; the money's been there long enough, and there it may stay." Nothing being discovered which could in any way confirm their suspicions, the authorities dismissed the capitalist in sheepskin, who returned home as if nothing had happened. The next day, however, he again presented himself to the astonished eyes of the cashier, whose thoughts, had naturally run upon him, a good deal during the last twenty-four hours.

"Peasant—Good morning to you, father; do me one more little favour, if you please. "Clerk—Why? What now, brother? Have you got another batch of bank notes for us, or did we count the last lot wrong? "Peasant—No, it's not that; I only wanted to know whether you change gold here as well as notes. "Clerk—Certainly; we change gold too. How much have you got? "Peasant—Two chests full.

In short, the entire sum possessed by this illiterate labourer amounts to at least 100,000 roubles, or £25,000. Russia is often called a strange country; and it may well be thought so, when we find that a common field labourer possessing nearly £50,000 in "hard cash," and with all this wealth, still living on black bread and cabbage soup, dressing in dirty sheepskin, and passing their life in a stifling hot crawling with vermin, and measuring about 12 feet by 8 feet. Such a sum, put out at fair interest, would have put its owner in possession of a princely fortune by this time; but the great principle of making money produce money is one which the Russian peasant has yet to learn.

PRIVATE SPIES.

The private spy system seems to be firmly established in New York, if we may judge from a recent article in the *Times* of that city. It appears that it is customary for employers to pay regular salaries to private detectives, whose duty it is to "shadow" the clerks and other employees, and to ascertain how and where they spend their time and money when away from their places of business. This branch of the detective business is called "testing clerks," and the *modus operandi* is thus described: "The shadow, after getting a spot on the clock seeing him for the first time, takes up a position near the latter's place of business, watching for closing-up time, and when the clock comes out he 'shadows' him till he retires to his home for the night. In all probability when the clock leaves the store he will go to his home and get supper, during which time the 'shadow' must remain outside, sufficiently near the house to enable him to see the clerk when he comes out. When he returns to the street the detective must dog his steps from place to place. When the clerk enters a restaurant or billiard room it is the duty of the 'shadow' to follow him in, if he can do so without being 'dropped on' (noticed by the clerk), to see how much money he spends, if any; also to see if he associates with any one inside; if so, to find out who, whether they are fellow clerks, or more respectable and dangerous associates of either sex. If the 'shadow' cannot safely enter a place into which the clerk has admission, he must remain outside, no matter how inclement the weather, or how late the clock remains. If the detective does his duty faithfully, he will not leave the clerk till he is convinced that he has retired for the night. The reader can readily see that the position of private detective, when the duties are faithfully discharged, is no sinecure.

The regular detective, however, are not so fortunate. They are frequently employed as subordinate at small salaries, who often shrink their duty, and make false and damaging reports against the persons they are set to watch. The effect of this is thus described by the *Times*: "The result of this is that the clerk is dismissed, with suspicion in the mind of his late employer that he is a person not to be trusted. The trouble does not end here. At the next place at which the young man applies for employment the first question put to him is, 'who are your references?' If he refers to his late employer (the clerk may be ignorant of the cause of his dismissal), that person, harboring the suspicion that he does, will, in all probability, give him a bad character; consequently the young man will find it almost impossible to get employment."

Such a system reflects little credit either upon employers, or employed. The knowledge that a man is exposed to a constant espionage, is calculated to demoralize him, if he is innocent, and a more effective system of checks in the mercantile houses themselves would avail far better in detecting him if he was guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RASCAL FIX.—The *Rangoon Gazette* tells a story of a fisherman of Prome who lately met with his death in the following manner:—He had hooked a small fish, and, wishing to free his hands for the adjustment of his tackle, placed it between his teeth. The fish made a spring down his throat and stuck in the gullet, defying all the fisherman's efforts to draw it out. He at once started for his house to procure assistance; but on the way he dropped and died. After his death it was found that there were several spines on the back of the fish, and that the fisherman's efforts to pull it out had only served to fasten these more firmly in his throat.

CHEQUES.—The Court of Exchequer, in the case of *Carew v. Duckworth*, decided that the drawer of a cheque was not entitled to notice of dishonour in the following circumstances:—When the plaintiff received the cheque in question (for 800) he was told not to present it for a few days, and when it was presented after the lapse of a fortnight it was dishonoured. Meantime the balance at the bank had fluctuated between the day of the cheque and the day of its presentation, and was not sufficient at any time. In these circumstances the Court held there was room for the application of the rule—that if a drawer of a cheque had no reasonable expectation that when the cheque would be presented there would be sufficient funds to meet the cheque, then he was not entitled to notice of dishonour.

THE FROELICHNESS OF FAME.—Mr. Goldwin Smith's career of usefulness at Cornell University is not likely to be very prolonged. His friends have much to hope for his quick return. He has been telling the Americans now, from the safe retreat of Canada, that Englishmen will not allow their character to be abused or their honour impugned; and that "serious consequences" will ensue to the said Americans if they do not keep this fact in mind. This is not the sort of thing that Mr. Goldwin Smith's American admirers have loved him for, with the press. His life is likely to be made far from agreeable. The papers come out every morning, and Mr. Goldwin Smith only makes a speech about once a week. He has been ridiculing one journal after another, and has been the subject of a rival editor. His fate is settled. Already a newspaper, once devoted to him, has severed at the library he presented to Cornell University as "an old box of books," and made out that he gave it on the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a herring. Mr. Goldwin Smith has found that there are corrupt politicians in America as well as in England. Perhaps, too, a ventral press, which he has become so deeply attached to his own country, all his visit is not likely to be without good effects upon his mind.—*Full Mail Gazette.*

A DEAR PORT.—As if Calcutta were not the dearest and most dangerous port in the world already, the Government of India has recently ordered the Bengal Legislature to pass an Act raising the port-duties 100 per cent., from 6d. to 1s. a ton. Nearly six years have passed since Lord Lawrence took up the question of the impost of the port with energy, but Bengal and a bad Government in those days. Now that there is a fairly good Government, the superior authorities interfere, and so the two go on neutralizing each other, and Port Canning has never been encouraged in the spirit in which a far-sighted statesman like Lord Dalhousie started that project. The President of the Chamber of Commerce stated publicly the other day that already a ship of 1,200 tons, lying off Calcutta for a month, has to pay 1,500, not including wages and stores. It is a marvel that the foreign trade of the port increases every year as it does, having risen from 6½ millions sterling in value in 1854-55 to 43½ in 1868-69, including the Burnish, but excluding the coaling trade.

THE NEW COLONIAL ORDER.—The *Spectator* says:—We hope Lord Granville will be careful in the distribution of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. It is a good idea to revive it for colonial dignitaries, who will value the handle to their wiver names exceedingly, but we do not understand the principle of the first creation. The three Governors of Guiana, the Bahamas, and Nova Scotia, we dare say, deserve the Order. Mr. Hicks certainly does, and so does Paul Edmund de Sirois, and Sir H. Robinson, though the Ceylon settlers will not admit that; but what is it for Colonial Attorneys-General? Why does no Canadian get it, and no New Zealand, and what is the special favor for Ceylon, that it should have three all at once? We dare say there are reasons for each nomination, but it will be well if the Secretary of State keeps the distribution pretty much in his own hand.

TAKING IT RATHER COOLLY.—Old Squire Hopkins was a perfect picture of meekness and simplicity, and his stuttering seemed the effect of bashfulness rather than inherent physical defect. One day a neighbour came to buy a yoke of oxen of him. The price was named, and proving satisfactory, the cattle were made ready for appearance. "Are they brachy?" asked the buyer. "No, never t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t," was the reply. The other paid the price and took the yoke. In a day or two he came back in a towering passion. "Confound these critters, squire—there ain't no fence that will keep 'em! They will break through a stone wall, or jump over the moon. What the dickens made you tell me they wasn't brachy?" "I didn't say n-n-n such thing," "Yes you did,"—you said they weren't troubled by a monster." "Oh, w-w-well, neighbour," said the squire, "I don't let 'em do th-th-things that ever t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t." The buyer sloped.

A PENALTY OF CELEBRITY.—Mr. painter Danhauser obtained permission from Beethoven to take a cast of his face, but did not represent that the operation would be inconvenient or painful. The composer was first bidden to remove his neckcloth and coat, and then take a seat. "You will not desecrate me?" said he, astonished. "Be assured there was no such intention. After this, when his eyebrows were covered with paper and the hairy part of his face with an oily liquid, which was smothered over with plaster of Paris, and he was told to take a plaster in his mouth and shut his eyes firmly, he was still more dismayed. But when he felt the heat of the drying plaster, dismay turned to rage, and jumping up, with hair on end, he exclaimed: "Sir, you are a gutter, a bandit, a monster!" "For Heaven's sake, my most honoured Kapellmeister," stammered the artist; but Beethoven went on—"Away!" roared Beethoven, and smothering up his hat and coat, but forgetting to put them on, he rushed out, covered with plaster, cursing and spitting, and would never speak to Danhauser again.

AN ECCENTRIC BUT CHARITABLE EGYPTIAN.—In the habit of making a number of presents annually to the deserving poor of his parish, stipulating that they shall attend the services regularly. This year the gifts took the form of a red cloak for each poor old woman in the neighbourhood, and on the following Sunday the recipients attended the church in great numbers, clad in the coveted garment. The reverend gentleman chose for his text, Matthew vi. xxi, and preached an admirable sermon from the words—"And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIL says the *Call* is published in the interest of England. We congratulate the *Call* upon having so thoroughly respectable a patron as the British Government, and we congratulate the British Government upon having so able an organ as the *Call*. We likewise congratulate the *Call* upon having so ridiculous a detractor as that wild ass George Francis Trail, indeed and abetted by a stupid one that is a low-caste young man of the *Barnard*.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES says that there are about 3,000 opium-eaters in that city, and that they consume 13,320 grains of morphia daily. It is estimated that there are now 170,000 Chinamen in the United States.

Intimations.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers,
and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN.

Preserved by special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Supply of the finest quality,
Boys, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Ham,
Tongues, Cheese, Bologna, and Oxford Sauces,
Pickled Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jam,
Mellin's Food, and Orange Marmalade. Also, Pickles,
Jellies, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mince, Scotch
Oils, Vinegar, Baking Powder, &c.
J.M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table, for
its warming and stimulating qualities; and for
its flavor is unsurpassed.

22May69 1w 28t 22Nov69

Dinnerford's
FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEARTBURN, GOUT, AND
INDIGESTION.
And the best mild Aperient for delicate constitutions,
especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and
Invalids, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

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28Dec68 1w 52t 28Dec69

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CORRUGATED IRON
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Works—
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12Dec68 1f 25t 12Dec69

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THE success of this most delicious and unrivalled
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with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the
wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea
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that they have furnished their correspondents with
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against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or
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Worcestershire, Grocers and Blackwell, London, &c.,
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23Jan69 1w 12t 23Jan70

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
and Fever.

THE Times of India, states "that the discovery
of DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE
is a great blessing to the human race,
than even the discovery of vaccination." This
remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is
indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families,
a few doses being generally sufficient.
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to
the College of Physicians and J. T. Davison, that
he had received information to the effect that the
only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chloro-
dyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.
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—Extract from Medical Times, January 12, 1866—
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners
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popular; did it not supply a want and fill a place."
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imitations, which only bear the painted name, and
are the result of the true properties of the only
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24July69 1w 26t 24Jan70

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a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS have
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8May69 1w 52t 8May70

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24Apr69 1w 52t 24Apr70

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在箱內及箱
內所用等物
俱全

今有新到西
方藥包發賣
此藥包係用
上等藥料製
成其功用能
治一切瘡毒
疔瘡癰疽
無名腫毒
跌打損傷
湯火灼傷
以及一切
外科雜症
凡有患此
等症者請
到本館購
買一試便
知其妙
本館在
上海英界
望平街
門牌四
百零五
號

52May69 1f 26t 52May70

Intimations.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

638 PP. 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$5.
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.
The following is an Abstract of the Con-
tents of this Book:—
CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.
Four Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain,
Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
Chinese Text of the same.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.
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2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues.
Chinese Text of the same.
4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
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2.—Port of Shanghai.
3.—Port of Ningpo.
4.—Port of Amoy.
5.—Port of Fuzhou.
6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in For-
mosa.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in
the Interior.
10.—Port of Tientsin.
11.—Port of Peking.
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
13.—Colony of Hongkong.
14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
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4.—Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
5.—Netherlands India.
6.—Philippine Islands.
Sailing Directions for Panay I.
7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
8.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-
dras, Bombay.
10.—English and French Weights, &c.
11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.
1.—Comparison of Prices.
2.—Relating to Exchanges.
3.—Relating to Time.
4.—Comparison of Weights.
5.—Measurement of Cargo.
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Direc-
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Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Po-
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last section of the same chapter on 'Move-
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published for the Guide by Patrick R.
Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of
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With short interruptions, the coasts from
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of the Chinese characters for the names of
all places that could be ascertained."

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22May69 1f 26t 22May70

Intimations.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

638 PP. 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$5.
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.
The following is an Abstract of the Con-
tents of this Book:—
CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.
Four Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain,
Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
Chinese Text of the same.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues.
Chinese Text of the same.
4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
Foreign Commerce with China.
1.—Port of Canton.
2.—Port of Shanghai.
3.—Port of Ningpo.
4.—Port of Amoy.
5.—Port of Fuzhou.
6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in For-
mosa.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in
the Interior.
10.—Port of Tientsin.
11.—Port of Peking.
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
13.—Colony of Hongkong.
14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Foreign Commerce with Japan.
1.—Inter-course with Japan.
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and
Japan.
3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.
Nagasaki.
Kangasawa and Hakodadi.
4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Mea-
sures.
5.—American Consulate with Lewcheu.
CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.
Money, Weights, &c., in China.
1.—Chinese Currency.
2.—Chinese Numerals.
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
4.—Measures of Capacity.
5.—Measures of Length.
6.—Chinese Land Measures.
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.
Western Money, Weights, &c.
1.—Annamese Money, &c.
2.—Port of Saigon.
3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.
4.—Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
5.—Netherlands India.
6.—Philippine Islands.
Sailing Directions for Panay I.
7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
8.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-
dras, Bombay.
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Intimations.

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neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics
of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled
from the most recent official returns, accom-
panied by descriptive details of the varied
branches into which foreign commerce is
divided, together with statements respect-
ing COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES,
and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and
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ing to the less frequented settlements are
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lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
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have occupied public attention between
1841 and 1868, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
CHANGE in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE OF EMINENT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
FRAUDS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.
The appendix contains full tables of the
P. & O. and MESSAGERIES COMPANIES' lines
of the PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY, and ALLEN
HULL'S LINE of steamers; POLYMETRIC
tables of DISTANCES between Europe and
China and the China ports. It also includes
a COMPANION of over 440 words published
in the English language upon China and
Japan, with a copious INDEX at the end
of the work affording a ready means of refer-
ence to the reader.

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lowing Maps and Plans, several hitherto
unpublished:—Hongkong (Island of),
Hongkong (City of Victoria), Canton,
Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Fuchow, Formosa
(Island of), Taiwan and Tamsui, Takao,
Fort Zelandia, Ningpo, Yang-tze-kiang,
Shanghai (general map), British settlement
Shanghai, Kinkiang, Tientsin to Tung
chow, Tung chow to Peking; Peking,
Takuo fort (China), Japanese Islands,
Nagasaki; Nagasaki (harbour and neigh-
bourhood), Yokohama, Yokohama and
Kangasawa, Yedo Bay, Hakodadi, an engrav-
ing of the Coins of Japan, and a chart
showing the Ocean steam route of the
world.

December 27, 1867.

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS							
Albion	W. Dunn	Brit. str.	452	August 26	Wm. Pustau & Co	Y'hama & S.F. Co	To-day
America	W. Doane	Amer. str.	4500	August 21	P. M. S. S. Co		
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	700	August 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Catalina	W. Escudillo	Span. str.	737	April 8	Landstein & Co		
Columbian	W. Hyde	Brit. str.	1432	August 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Douglas	W. Toppin	Brit. str.	615	August 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Bombay, &c.	
Ganges	W. Dundas	Brit. str.	1190	August 16	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast	
Hoogly	W. De Bary	Feh. str.	1687	August 18	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Ticon	W. Tough	Tabit. str.	806	January 21	Augustine Heard & Co		
United Service	W. Tough	Brit. str.	650	August 18	Wm. Pustau & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Adler	W. Schmidt	N. Ger. sh.	887	July 8	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg	Early
Alavaca	W. Yauvieta	Span. sh.	501	July 14	Remedios & Co		
Albatross	K. Laussen	N. Ger. bk.	400	August 23	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
Amoy	W. Witt	Siam. bk.	285	July 22	Chinese	S'pore & B'bay	
Asia	W. Kirk	Brit. bk.	649	July 22	R. Habbiboy		
Assens	K. Jepsen	Dan. sch.	300	August 23	John Burt & Co		
Balmacara	K. Uford	Brit. bk.	376	July 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co		
Bonafactos	W. Eldred	Amer. bk.	624	July 12	Smith, Archer & Co		
Blairmore	W. Cargill	Brit. bk.	223	August 26	E. Schellhaus & Co		
Bonito	K. Wessenberg	N. Ger. bk.	512	August 6	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
British Empire	W. Rowe	Brit. bk.	483	August 6	Borneo Company		
Brenckam Priority	W. Jack	Brit. bk.	433	August 6	Borneo Company		
Bunker Hill	W. Davis	Amer. sh.	998	July 17	Tudor Company		
Catharina Jurgensen	K. Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	320	August 18	Carlowitz & Co		
Chetah	W. Reid	Brit. sh.	730	August 6	John Burt & Co		
Chieftain	K. Blacklock	Brit. sh.	339	August 27	Carlowitz & Co		
Competitor	W. Mathew	Brit. sh.	900	July 28	Augustine Heard & Co		
Constantia	W. Abano	Span. bk.	184	January 30	Remedios & Co		
Cornelia Hendrika	W. Van Duim	Dut. bk.	382	July 17	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Yokohama	
Courage	K. Schmidt	N. Ger. bk.	480	August 6	Wm. Pustau & Co	Yokohama	
Crimea	W. Barrow	Brit. sh.	478	August 22	Chinese		
Daylight	W. Smith	Siam. bk.	815	August 27	Chinese		
Deerfoot	K. Cesson	Brit. bk.	500	August 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Denmark	W. Prosser	Siam. bk.	328	July 12	Chinese		
Dos Hermanos	K. Monsater	Span. bk.	305	August 22	Remedios & Co		
Dr. Petermann	E. Friedericks	N. Ger. bk.	712	July 27	Olyphant & Co		
Elida	K. Hadberg	Swed. bk.	216	August 23	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
Elise	K. Lauritzen	N. Ger. bk.	349	August 23	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Encarnacion	K. Gardague	Span. bk.	438	August 7	Remedios & Co		
Enterprise	W. Hunter	Siam. bk.	488	August 29	Chinese		
Eak	W. Nodds	Brit. bk.	404	July 30	Russell & Co	Manila	To-day
Felix	W. Ponkon	Feh. bk.	207	August 27	Landstein & Co		
Fleur et Maurice	E. Galliohan	Brit. bk.	333	August 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Frankland	W. Drew	Amer. sh.	1124	August 16	Russell & Co		
Frederic	W. Nicalse	Belg. sh.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
Galveston	W. C. Briad	Amer. bk.	622	August 17	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Garibaldi	W. Noyes	Amer. bk.	670	August 22	Captain		
Hans	K. Harbar	N. Ger. bk.	328	August 18	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Invincible	W. Beeching	Brit. sh.	667	August 22	Holiday, Wise & Co		
Ile of France	K. Sinclair	Brit. bk.	312	August 27	Order		
Itapa	W. Morrison	Brit. bk.	391	July 24	Order		
Joseph Habro	K. Moller	Dan. bk.	240	August 27	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
Joshua Bates	W. Brown	Brit. sh.	561	August 6	Tseng		
Jourdain	W. Armandeau	Feh. bk.	383	August 23	Chinese	Melb. & Sydney Early	
Kanyungtye	W. Lange	Siam. bk.	329	August 23	Chinese		
Katinka	W. Ravinkilde	Span. bk.	259	August 23	Chinese		
Killarney	W. Home	Brit. bk.	432	August 23	Order		
Mahda	K. Bonnet	Feh. bk.	410	August 6	Grin & Co		
Maria Elizabeth	K. Gevel	Dut. bk.	282	August 23	Siemens & Co		
Maria Rosario	W. Liborio	Span. bk.	254	August 4	Remedios & Co		
Marquis of Argyll	K. MoKeon	Brit. sh.	515	July 26	Rozario & Co		
Mathilde	W. C. Fekkes	Dut. bk.	338	July 26	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Matador	K. Kinne	N. Ger. sh.	720	August 17	Siemens & Co		
Minerva	W. Dias	Span. bk.	273	August 17	Remedios & Co		
Mirage	W. Finch	Brit. sh.	718	August 22	Kwok Acheong		
Nightingale	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	722	July 6	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Niva	W. Steuart	Russ. sh.	335	May 9	Augustine Heard & Co		
North Star	W. Jeffers	Brit. sh.	618	July 6	Augustine Heard & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Nouvell Pallas	W. Khar	Feh. bk.	326	August 24	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Oscar Vidal	W. Benz	N. Ger. bk.	262	August 27	Siemens & Co		
Pak Wan	E. Shiell	Brit. sh.	795	August 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Prosperity	W. Salje	Siam. sh.	604	June 14	Chinese		
Quatre Bras	W. Westerrold	Dut. bk.	279	August 23	Siemens & Co		
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. bk.	387	August 6	Chinese		
Ragna	K. Gulbrandsen	Norw. bk.	199	August 17	John Burt & Co		
Rajah of Cochin	W. Sedgwick	Brit. sh.	1008	August 23	Gilman & Co		
River Clyde	W. Crawford	Brit. bk.	498	July 22	Gilman & Co		
Rodrigo	W. Perello	Span. bk.	187	July 14	Remedios & Co		
Rohilla	W. Dougall	Brit. sh.	1000	July 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Manila	
Rome	W. Moses	Amer. sh.	704	July 9	Augustine Heard & Co	S'pore & B'bay	Early
Rose	W. Ferguson	Brit. sch.	94	August 23	Order	New York	
Santa Ana	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	August 6	Remedios & Co		
Schoonderloo	K. Leenwen	Dut. bk.	394	August 23	Siemens & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W. Andreasin	Siam. bk.	237	August 23	Chinese		
Senator	W. Thule	Siam. bk.	382	June 12	Chinese		
Shirley	E. Ferguson	Amer. sh.	1049	August 18	Russell & Co		
Sophie Amalia	K. Stoop	Dut. bk.	294	July 24	Siemens & Co		
Success	W. Nohman	Siam. bk.	333	July 23	Chinese		
Sumatra	E. Mullin	Amer. sh.	1000	July 6	Augustine Heard & Co		
Teresa	E. Bollo	Ital. sh.	1094	July 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Uncewah	W. Rosiano	Salv. sh.	898	July 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Uranus	K. Schoof	N. Ger. bk.	263	August 6	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Violet	W. Pearce	Brit. bk.	496	August 23	Pah chin ao	Saigon	To-day
Walter	W. Wotherspoon	Siam. bk.	314	August 23	Chinese		
Waverley	W. Forsyth	Brit. bk.	215	July 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Western Star	E. Turple	Brit. bk.	179	August 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co		
Ysabelita y 6 Hermanos	W. Tormoya	Span. bk.	548	August 27	Chinese		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Amiral Protet	Grant	Brit. bk.	216	August 16	Wm. Pustau & Co	Ningpo	
Cathaya	Petersoll	Brit. sh.	790	August 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Cecilia	McOllellan	Brit. bk.	611	August 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Chattanooga	Freeman	Amer. bk.	525	August 19	Augustine Heard & Co	Hamburg	Immediate
China	N. Ger. str.	648	August 27	Siemens & Co			
Etrick	Lamont	Brit. bk.	310	August 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York	
Game Cock	Sherburne	Amer. sh.	1119	August 12	Olyphant & Co	Shanghai	Early
Grassmore	Stockman	Brit. bk.	466	August 24	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	Early
Huckmatac	Lofus	Brit. sch.	125	August 24	Hogg & Co		
Irene	Bairns	N. Ger. sh.	262	August 28	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Junio	Iversen	N. Ger. bk.	295	August 19	Arnold, Karberg & Co		
Philo	Foh	Feh. str.	780	August 12	Messageries Imperiales		
Scawfell	Thompson	Brit. sh.	825	July 16	Birley & Co		
Sea Ripple	Pringle	Brit. bk.	187	August 24	Siemens & Co	London	Immediate
Vanguard	Hunter	Brit. bk.	656	August 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Newchwang	Early
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str.	580	June 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co	London	Early

* At Canton.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
EAST COAST	Ta-pang-nyot	N. Ger. str.	John Burt & Co
Do.	China	N. Ger. str.	Siemens & Co
NINGPO	Amiral Protet	Brit. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
YOKOHAMA	C. Hendrika	Dut. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co
Do.	Courage	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
NEWCHWANG	Sea Ripple	Brit. bk.	Siemens & Co
YOKOHAMA & S. F. CISCO	America	Amer. str.	P. M. S. S. Co
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	Scawfell	Brit. sh.	Birley & Co
Do.	Vanguard	Brit. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Do.	Grassmore	Brit. bk.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
HAMBURG	Adler	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Cecilia	Brit. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
NEW YORK	Game Cock	Amer. sh.	Olyphant & Co
Do.	Dr. Peterman	N. Ger. bk.	Olyphant & Co
Do.	Rome	Amer. sh.	Augustine Heard & Co
Do.	Chattanooga	Amer. bk.	Augustine Heard & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	Nightingale	Amer. sh.	Russell & Co
Do.	North Star	Brit. sh.	Augustine Heard & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	M. of Argyll	Brit. sh.	Rozario & Co
Do.	Joshua Bates	Span. bk.	Tseng
MANILLA	Rodrigo	Span. bk.	Remedios & Co
Do.	Eak	Brit. bk.	Russell & Co
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Rohilla	Brit. sh.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Do.	Asia	Brit. bk.	R. Habbiboy
BOMBAY, &c. (Fr. Mail)	Columbian	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co
SUEZ, &c. (Fr. Mail)	Hoogly	Feh. str.	Messageries Imperiales

* At Whampoa.

+ At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Class.	Commander.
Avon	British	gun boat	467	4	G. D. Fitzroy
Bouncer	British	gun boat	230	3	60 Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Comr.
Cockchafer	British	gun boat	230	3	60 S. S. Smith, Lieut. Comr.
Flamer	British	Naval hospital	230		Attached to Malville
Hornet	British	gun boat	464	4	120 D. G. Davidson
Janus	British	gun boat	230		40 In ordinary.
Junio	British	corvette	1462	6	400 E. Harding
Meanece	British	Military h'pital	2581		Hospital ship
Melville	British	Naval hospital			R. Pottinger, Dep. Insp. Gl.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	2443	14	Oliver J. Jones, Commodore
Riflesman	British	surveying ship	486	8	100 J. W. Read
Starling	British	gun boat	234	3	60 U. Crowdy, Lieut. Comr.
Wessel	British	gun boat	236	3	60 In ordinary.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Class.	Commander.
An-lan	Chinese	gun vessel	221	7	Godsall (cruising in Gulf of Tonquin)
Ching-ling	Chinese	gun boat	221	7	Godsall (cruising in Gulf of Tonquin)
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun boat	6		Bessard
Fai-long	Chinese	gun boat	5		Demée
Spy	Chinese	Customs' launch	3		Francis
Tai-tung	Chinese	gun boat	180	5	Stewart (cruising in Gulf of Tonquin)
Tien-pao	Chinese	gun boat	6		Stewart (cruising in Gulf of Tonquin)

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame (110 h.p. power)	Do.	380		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	380		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kim Shan	Do.	456	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Kiang	Do.	617	Thobaud	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	46	Benning	Union Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	379		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	180		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carrol	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owner.
Chase	P. M.	ship	283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder)
Fort William	British	ship	1000	Purchase	P. & O. S. N. Co
John Adam	British	barque	318	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim Joo Hong	"	"	288	"	"

Chinese Advertisements.

啟館本 白告梳燕

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日後唐字印刷者多將紙幅增廣又啟

未士先地啟